

Health Effects of Secondhand Smoke				
rev 6 Aug 04				
Subject	Title	Objective	Conclusion	Source
Effects of passive exposure to SHS	Passive smoking and risk of coronary heart disease and stroke: prospective study with cotinine measurement	To examine passive exposure to tobacco smoke (serum cotinine concentration) and risk of coronary heart disease and stroke.	Studies based on reports of smoking in a partner alone seem to underestimate the risks of exposure to passive smoking. Further prospective studies relating biomarkers of passive smoking to risk of coronary heart disease are needed.	British Medical Journal: 30 June 2004 <a href="http://bmj.bmjjournals.com/cgi/content/abstract/bmj.38146.427188.55v1">http://bmj.bmjjournals.com/cgi/content/abstract/bmj.38146.427188.55v1</a>
SHS effects on worker health	Cardiovascular health and economic effects of smoke-free workplaces	To project the cardiovascular health and economic effects of making all U.S. workplaces smoke free after 1 year and at steady state.	Making all U.S. workplaces smoke free would result in considerable health and economic benefits within 1 year. Reductions in passive smoking would account for a majority of these savings. Similar effects would occur with enactment of state or local smoke-free policies.	American Journal of Medicine: 1 July 2004 <a href="http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/00029343">http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/00029343</a>
Lack of SHS protection for service industry workers	Disparities in Smoke-Free Workplace Policies Among Food Service Workers	To assess the level of protection from SHS provided to service industry worker	Although over 75% of white collar workers are covered by smoke-free policies (including 90% of teachers) just 43% of food preparation and service occupations workers benefit from this protection.	Journal of Occupational & Environmental Medicine. 46(4):347-356, April 2004 <a href="http://www.joem.org/pt/re/joem">http://www.joem.org/pt/re/joem</a>
Smoking effects on spouse	Exposure to spouse's smoking increases risk of lung cancer by over 20%	To obtain precise and valid estimates of the risk of people who had never smoked developing lung cancer after exposure to second-hand smoke by spouses.	Spouses of smokers face an increased risk of lung cancer of 20%	British Medical Journal: 10 January 2004 <a href="http://bmj.bmjjournals.com/cgi/content/full/328/7431/70-c">http://bmj.bmjjournals.com/cgi/content/full/328/7431/70-c</a>
SHS effects on service industry workers	Exposure to secondhand smoke and excess lung cancer mortality risk among workers in the "5 B's": bars, bowling alleys, billiard halls, betting establishments, and bingo parlours	To review existing data on exposure to secondhand smoke in certain service industry locations to estimate the excess lung cancer mortality risk associated with this exposure.	Workers in the 5 B's have high levels of occupational exposure to secondhand smoke and must be included in workplace smoking regulations	Tobacco Control 2003; 2:333-338 <a href="http://tc.bmjjournals.com/cgi/content/abstract/12/3/333">http://tc.bmjjournals.com/cgi/content/abstract/12/3/333</a>
SHS exposure and lung cancer in non smokers	Secondhand smoke exposure in adulthood and risk of lung cancer among never smokers: A pooled analysis of two large studies	To obtain estimates of the risk of lung cancer in never smokers following exposure to secondhand smoke.	Clear dose-response relationships consistent with a causal association were observed between exposure to secondhand smoke from spousal, workplace and social sources and the development of lung cancer among never smokers.	International Journal of Cancer; 10 December 2003 <a href="http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/abstract/106570877/ABSTRACT">http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/abstract/106570877/ABSTRACT</a>

SHS and non-smoking casino patrons	Metabolites of a tobacco-specific lung carcinogen in non-smoking casino patrons	To assess the impact of SHS on non-smoking casino patrons.	Pre and post visit analysis showed statistically significantly increase levels of tobacco specific lung carcinogens.	University of Minnesota: 22 December 2004 <a href="http://www.no-smoke.org/casino_study.doc">http://www.no-smoke.org/casino_study.doc</a>
Widespread exposure of non-smokers to SHS	Exposure of the US population to environmental tobacco smoke: the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1988 to 1991	To estimate the extent of exposure of the US population to environmental tobacco smoke and the contribution of the home and workplace environment to environmental tobacco smoke exposure.	The high proportion of the population with detectable serum cotinine levels (non-tobacco users = 87.9%) indicates widespread exposure to environmental tobacco smoke in the US population. Both the home and workplace environments significantly contribute to environmental tobacco smoke exposure in the United States.	Journal of the American Medical Association; Vol. 275 No. 16, April 24, 1996 <a href="http://jama.ama-assn.org/contents-by-date.0.dtl">http://jama.ama-assn.org/contents-by-date.0.dtl</a>